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GUIDE TO CURRENT ARTICLES AND

PERTINENT PUBLISHED ITEMS OF INTEREST TO CIA

Published Bi-weekly, Office of the Director, Central Intelligence

This first of these bi-weekly publications is a summarization on "six articles on the war of ideas that is being waged by the United States and the Soviet Union." The articles were written by Anthony Leviero and appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES, December 10 to December 15, 1951.

1. U.S. CHALLENGES THE SOVIET IN BATTLE FOR MEN'S MINDS, N.Y. Times, 10 December 1951

Evolution of psychwar strategy is story of unpreparedness and final buckling down for do-or-die struggle against Soviets for men's minds. How are we planning to use our ideological weapon? Answer not simple and not fully understood by national policy-makers. Challenge is formidable. Soviet has been very successful to date: U.S. counteroffensive on more or less improvised basis until now. Effort being made to define U.S. aims and formulate policy. Time is late. Psychological Strategy Board new, incomplete with world of ideas to explore. Allen taking over now; Gray's task was not easy one. Gray's final report to recommend that director be member of board. Fundamental conflict between those who wanted board to be both policy-making and operational and those who wanted it only policy-making now resolved; PSB is policy-making. Harriman favored first policy, Webb second. Congress may still question decision. Question of whether director, even if member of board, can do effective job still being debated. Number of men turned job down; director is coordinator who must attempt to have policy carried out in departments over which he has no command authority. Major disagreement in board would have to be referred to NSC, disagreement there to President. Evaluation of national psychological operations primary mission of board. Board has small staff and relies largely on resources of State, Defense and CIA. This is part-time activity against strong antagonist. Defense against criticism as weak agency is strength of psychological strategy must spring from acts of national policy.

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2. SOVIET HATE DRIVE MAKES U.S. TARGET, N.Y. Times, 11 December 1951

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Peter Pospelov, leading theoretician of Soviet Communist Party, switched Soviet propaganda drive from generalized attacks on capitalism to hate campaign against American people. Drive started January 21, 1951 and is spearhead of propaganda effort of Russia and satellites, which cost \$1,409,000,000 in 1950. Great masses of anti-American material being published on anti-American themes and American atrocities. Material is tailored for particular areas. Army and propagandists being indoctrinated with such material. Russia accords propaganda high level recognition. Soviet aims to win world without war. Three main forces are propaganda, revolutionary agitation, and Red Army. Latter is standing threat to give force to non-violent means. Forces are used interchangeably as situation demands. Russia and satellites spent vast sums in 1950 for domestic and overseas propaganda. External propaganda activity directed by Agitprop (Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party). Extensive school systems to train professional operatives have more than 325,000 students constantly enrolled. Many foreign students attend these schools. Stockholm "peace" movement phase of Soviet propaganda campaign very successful. Large number of petition signers claimed includes some very dubious figures. "Congresses" another propaganda technique. Major aim of Soviet propaganda abroad not to win party converts but to get people to do things that will promote Soviet aims.

3. TERROR A WEAPON IN U.S. PROPAGANDA, N.Y. Times, 12 December 1951

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Voice of America broadcasts to Iron Curtain countries the names and details of work various individuals are doing with and for Russians using refrain, "His name is known." Pamphlets and intruder broadcasts also being used as well as various items ostensibly emanating from indigenous organizations but designed and written by U.S. Direction recently taken over by PSB. Can U.S. policy of containing totalitarianism succeed if Truman campaign of truth fails? Assessment of U.S. resources and potentialities being made by PSB. Russia spends large sums; U.S. funds insignificant by comparison. Aspects of U.S. outlook are: 1) U.S. has not stressed democracy as ideal effectively; 2) U.S. has advantage in being able to use truth for propaganda; 3) Strength of propaganda must come from political, economic and military actions by government; 4) U.S. has not maintained strong military force in being; 5) U.S. agencies have no authority to direct propaganda to U.S. people; 6) Private groups such as Radio Free Europe can engage in propaganda activities; 7) PSB has no operating functions and meets only occasionally; 8) Policy decisions must be turned over by PSB to other agencies for

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implementation and there are liaison problems. Both U.S. and USSR have changed their major propaganda themes. U.S. has swung away from selling U.S. as big rich country to inspire our allies with idea that they are partners, not dependents. General impression is one of ineptness and amateurishness in U.S. psychological strategy. Americans, however, are doing good work at average level, particularly in Europe. Details cannot be given for security reasons but Americans and cooperating foreigners are practicing white, gray and black propaganda. Americans are matching Russians in underworld of ideological struggle but Russians seldom have clue that it is Americans besting them.

4. IDEALS OF FREEDOM RE-SOWN IN FRANCE, N.Y. Times, 13 December 1951

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Communist penetration in France regarded seriously by American officials. If France were seriously weakened or lost to Russia, Germany would fall to Russia. Soviet propaganda in France has highest priority. Soviet Ambassador in Paris controls undercover corps estimated at 1,200. Their activities and French CP activities are coordinated through a Bucharest headquarters; policy control of French CP is exercised from Moscow. Duclos is underground link between Embassy and CP. \$150,000,000 spent annually by Communists in France. CP has large membership, controls or influences 200 periodicals and has various front organizations. "Peace" campaign has been successful and Russia takes special pains to influence French business men. CP obtains large sums of money by legal and illegal means. Communists seek to establish "peace councils" in every commune in France. They have infiltrated all agencies of government, including armed forces. U.S. effort against all this is puny. Two vital factors are traditional friendship and substantial U.S. economic and military aid. Most U.S. effort being carried on under new technique where U.S. stays in background and encourages French individuals and organizations to put their imprint on work for which U.S. supplies inspiration. U.S. effort emphasizes that U.S. ties endeavor to preserve freedom; Moscow tries to strangle it.

5. DISTORTION STARS IN SOVIET'S FILMS, N.Y. Times, 14 December 1951

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Russian propaganda film, "Secret Mission," has U.S. Senator in Germany before end of World War II making deal to turn German armies on west front to east front against Russians. Film shows capitalists as real masters of both U.S. and Germany. Another film, "38th Parallel," on Korea shows Japanese surrendering to Russians on Missouri and hard U.S. occupation of South Korea. American propaganda

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films mild in comparison. Many American pamphlets being successfully used all over world. Army is expanding psychological warfare activities; Elements of discontent among Chinese Communist soldiers being exploited in Korea.

6. TRUTH HELD WEAK IN FIGHT ON SOVIET, N.Y. Times, 15 December 1951

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Truth not adequate of itself to cope with Soviet challenge. Anti-Communist campaign must carry promise that Soviet Union will be defeated and true national sovereignties restored. Two schools have emerged out of quest for comprehensive national propaganda policy. One favors policy closely linked with U.S. foreign policies and programs; other favors positive position of stated aims for each critical area of the world. Predominant school is afraid of our making commitments we cannot carry out. Argument for cautious handling resulted in defeat of plan to make PSB operating as well as policy-making agency. Committee-type board is compromise. PSB writes psychwar directives but there is lack of adequate liaison and poor coordination. Various recent incidents illustrate the reason for the impression that there is no firm, unifying hand at the top. An effective propaganda agency will require understanding and support of people and Congress. Propaganda weapon is vital accessory of U.S. mobilization program. Propaganda should inspire free men to fight as ruthlessly for freedom as communists fight to destroy it.

The full text of each of these articles is on file in South building, Room 308, Extensions 581 or 595.

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